



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

strong argument against separating Section A into its two components Mathematics and Astronomy.

QUERIES.

1. A Problem by JOHN DOLMAN, Jr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Required a demonstration of the possibility or impossibility of constructing in Euclidean space, a pseudo-spherical surface or surface of uniform negative curvature.

2. A query by "KENDRICK."

Is it possible psychologically or mathematically to multiply a fraction by a fraction? Why or why not?

EDITORIALS.

In remitting subscriptions, please send by Draft or Money Order, payable to B. F. Finkel, Kidder, Missouri.

It is generally recognized that, as a body, the mathematical teachers of the country need deeper contact with the vast *living* sciences of mathematics, and should be encouraged to buy and read as many standard books as possible. It has been suggested that the MONTHLY could perhaps start reading clubs in such books. We would be pleased to hear from our readers, and if sufficient interest is manifested, we will later, after consulting competent Mathematicians, prepare a course of reading to extend through the next year.

EDITORIAL NOTICE:—We believe no mathematical Journal has ever offered so much valuable matter at \$2.00 a year. It is impossible to give more than 30 pages to the issue at that price, and yet we find our space inadequate to publish *promptly* all the articles which we could secure. Therefore, for the convenience of contributors, and for the purpose of encouraging mathematical investigation, we have made arrangements whereby we will be able to publish in the MONTHLY (in addition to the usual amount of matter) Mathematical papers and articles at \$1.25 per page to be paid by the writer of the article. If Mathematicians encourage this feature, we can extend the number of pages of *such issues as require it* to 40 or 50 pages. Any contributors, having papers in our hands, who wish to encourage the feature and push the publication of the article, will please notify us. Matter paid for will appear along with other matter and there will be no marks to distinguish one from the other. We will furnish any number of MONTHLIES containing any published papers at reduced rates, so that it will be much cheaper than publishing in pamphlet form.

C. A. Laisant, Directeur de l'Intermediaire des Mathematiciens, and A. Vassilief, President of the Physico-mathematical Society of Kasan, have asked Dr. George Bruce Halsted, President of the Texas Academy of Science,

to act as propagandist in the United States and Mexico for the projected permanent International Mathematical Congress.

It is planned to begin as follows:

Reunion preparatoire a Kasan, 1896, Congres constituant, a Bruxelles par exemple, 1897. 1er Congres Mathematique international, a Paris, 1900.

Those who believe in the importance of such a permanent Congress and its value for the science are asked to write, with or without suggestions or remarks, to Dr. Halsted at The Neomon, 2407 Guadalupe St., Austin, Texas, U. S. A.

Dr. George Bruce Halsted, at the special request of C. A. Laisant, Directeur de l'Intermediare des Mathematiciens, and A. Vasiliev, President of the Physico-Mathematical Society of Kasan, presented to the members of the American Mathematical Society at its summer meeting, the following, for their signatures:

"The undersigned, members of the American Mathematical Society, present at its summer meeting, 1894, take this method of expressing their cordial approval of a series of international Congresses of mathematicians to take place from time to time, as suggested by A. Vasiliev and C. A. Laisant." This was signed by all the members present to whom it was presented by Dr. Halsted, including the President, Dr. Emory McClintock, the Secretary, Dr. Thomas S. Fiske, Professor H. B. Fine, of Princeton, Professor H. A. Newton, of Yale, Professor Mansfield Merriman, of Lehigh, Professor R. S. Woodward, of Columbia, Professor A. Ziwet, of Michigan, Professor Eliakim Hastings Moore, of Chicago, Professor Laenas G. Weld, of Iowa, Professor George D. Olds, of Amherst, Professor Ormond Stone, of Virginia, Dr. James Byrnie Shaw, of Clark, Dr. Alexander Macfarlane, of Canada, Professor Frank Morley, of Haverford, Professor Ed. B. Van Vleck, of Wisconsin, Dr. G. W. Hill, of Columbia, Jos. C. Pfister, of Columbia, J. Frank Shields, of Brooklyn, E. M. Blake, of Columbia, P. A. Lambert, of Lehigh, Professor C. L. Doolittle, of Lehigh, Dr. George Bruce Halsted, of Texas.

The plan contemplates a Reunion preparatoire a Kasan 1896, Congres constituant, a Bruxelles (for example) 1897. 1er Congres mathematique international, a Paris, 1900.

Dr. Halsted will be very glad to receive any expression of approval or any suggestion from any member of the society who was not present at this meeting. 2407 Guadalupe St., Austin, Texas.

The following was the program of the First Summer Meeting of the American Mathematical Society, August 14th and 15th, 1894:

"Theorems in the calculus of enlargement,"

Dr. Emory McClintock, New York.

"On the expression of the roots of algebraic equations by means of series,

Dr. Emory McClintock, New York.

"Elliptic functions and the Cartesian curve,

Prof. Frank Morley, Haverford College.

“Concerning the definition by a system of functional properties of the function $f(z) = \frac{\sin \pi z}{\pi}$.”

Prof. E. Hastings Moore, The University of Chicago.

“Bertrand’s paradox and the non-Euclidean geometry.”

Prof. George Bruce Halsted, University of Texas.

“Analytical theory of the errors of interpolated values from numerical tables.”

Prof. R. S. Woodward, Columbia College.

“Upon the problem of the minimum sum of the distances of a point from given points.”

Prof. V. Schlegel, Hagen, Germany.

“On the fundamental laws of algebra.”

Prof. Alexander Macfarlane, of Canada.

“About cube numbers whose sum is a cube number.”

Dr. Artemas Martin, Washington, D. C.

“Reduction of the resultant of a binary quadric and m -ic by virtue of its semi-combinant property.”

Prof. Henry S. White, Northwestern University.

We have received a complete solution to problem 5, Average and Probability, from Professor Philbrick. This solution, which is quite long, will appear as soon as we find room for it.

We have received from Professor E. S. Loomis, a complete investigation of the various problems relating to Loan Associations. We are sorry that we can not publish this excellent investigation; but as an entire issue of the MONTHLY devoted to it would not be of interest to the great majority of our readers, we reluctantly give the space to other matter.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Laboratory Studies in Elementary Chemistry. By Le Roy C. Cooley, Ph. D., of Vassar College. pp. 144, price 50 cts. New York: American Book Co.

The book contains 150 experiments devoted to the fundamental facts and principles of elementary Chemistry. Following a statement of the *object* of each experiment are specific directions for the work to secure the proper conditions for the experiment; the result is then left to be detected by the student. This handsome book from Prof. Cooley seems to us to be a thoroughly good thing in the way of introducing successful experimenting on the part of the student. We heartily recommend it to the attention of teachers who have classes in elementary work. J. M. C.

Field Book for Civil Engineers. By Daniel Carhart, C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering, Western University of Pennsylvania. pp. 294. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Ginn and Co. 1893.

This book is from the publisher’s “Department of Special Publication,” and